The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information as will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter September 26, 1912, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 12, 1918.

Slight acquaintance breeds distrust.—Viera.

WHOLE NO. 958 WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1929. FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 19, NO. 23.

Picture Producers Try Silence In Opposing Union Actors' Plea

Hollywood, Calif., Aug. 17.—Several independent motion picture producers accepted the standard contract of Equity Actors' Association, affiliated to A. F. of L., but larger producers "are too busy to discuss the matter." They appear hopeful that silence will eventually triumph over the refusal of organized actors and actresses to work with non-members of Equity.

Two years ago these non-members were scared a wage reduction of 10-20-30 per cent by Equity's response to organize the Hollywood picture industry. The producers, thoroughly frightened, organized a company "union," called the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Science. The "academy" recommended to producers that they withdraw their wage-cut proposal and that savings in other departments of the industry be installed. The producers accepted the suggestion, which was, in reality, made by themselves.

The company "union" emphasizes its policy of conciliation, and where this fails, the actor may appeal to the courts; and be sure, of course, that he will get what all individual effort gets—the blacklist.

The difference between Equity and the company "union" contract is shown by the absence of any reference to overtime in the latter contract. Equity provides that the producer shall protect the actor in case of arrest or suit for acts done by the actor in performance of service for the producer. The company "union" contract makes no reference to this needed protection. The company "union" contract makes no reference to dangerous work on the ground that this is covered by State law. Equity protects the actor from this dangerous work.

The Film Spectator, a trade paper issued here, calls on producers to drop their childish pose and grant Equity's demands.

ANTI-STRIKE JUDGE CALLED ON TO QUIT

Madison, Wis., Aug. 17.—E. B. Belden, anti-labor circuit judge of Kenosha, Racine and Walworth counties, was declared unfit for his judicial office by seven members of a state legislative committee that has been probing Belden's loans from a concern that he afterwards freed from tax payments.

Two members of the committee favor Belden. They present a technical defense, but do not refute the main charge.

The majority report calls on Belden to resign because his conduct brings the courts into disrepute. It is also recommended that the state board of bar examiners take proper steps to disbar the judge as a practicing attorney.

It was proven that Belden in 1915 solicited and received loans aggregating $20,000 from Z. G. Simmons, Kenosha manufacturer, and that these were later cancelled. Belden failed to pay any of the principal and paid interest for one year.

Belden later ordered a refund of $100,000 taxes to the Simmons concern, and aided the same concern in other litigation.

The committee's report is a triumph for striking employes of the Allen-A Hosiery Company at Kenosha, who have felt the power of Judge Belden and his edicts "in favor of law and order," that were intended to break their strike.

NEW ORLEANS CAR MEN URGE JITNEY REPEAL

New Orleans, Aug. 17.—The street car company maintains its war-like attitude and has rejected every offer of striking car men to arbitrate or mediate differences.

Unionists and sympathizers demand of the council that the law prohibiting jitneys be repealed, as this will permit the operation of jitney service on an extensive scale. Jitneys are now being operated at the risk of having the law enforced.

Federal Judge Borah's injunction remains in force and this throws the power of the federal government against the strikers. The writ was issued at the request of a New York financial institution which represents bondholders.

An army of strikebreakers is maintaining uncertain service on some of the lines, but the cars are not patronized.

STIFF TARIFF FIGHT WILL PROLONG ISSUE

Washington, Aug. 17.—Prospects of a prolonged fight over the tariff looms and the issue may be carried over to the regular session of Congress, which convenes the first Monday in December.

When President Hoover called the special session it was the belief that the tariff would be gotten out of the way before the regular session. Senate hearings on the Hawley bill passed by the House, are being held for the purpose of reaching an understanding before the Senate convenes next month.

Agreements can not be reached on many features of the bill. The proposal that the President be given additional discretionary power to increase the tariff on any particular commodity will be fought with especial vigor.

EXPLOIT PUBLIC HEALTH

New York, Aug. 17.—False health ads were assailed by Dr. Hugh Grant Rowell, assistant professor of health Teachers' College, Columbia University.

"New diseases are created for which the product in question is the panacea," said Dr. Rowell. "Foods and certain manufactured products of distinct merit when properly used are the basis of cure-alls. Sick industries are brought back to dividends through frightening parents or seducing them into food uses which cannot help being injurious.

GREEN BACKS PORTERS IN LIVING WAGE FIGHT

Chicago, Aug. 17.—"The company 'union' is the company itself," declared Wm. Green, president A. F. of L., in a meeting of Pullman car porters and maids.

These colored workers are affiliating to the A. F. of L., and oppose the company "union" of the Pullman corporation.

"No company 'union' representatives ever have attempted to obtain legislation to protect the rights of working women and children," said President Green. "They have never raised their voices in favor of any great civic or community enterprise. They are silent when told to be quiet."

Slight wage increases have been granted these workers right here in from the legitimate trade union movement. The porter's wage now is $77.50 a month, but the porter must travel 11,000 miles, which takes about 400 hours a month.

"Out of this wage," said Mr. Green, "there is deducted $33 a month for occupational expenses, that the porter himself must supply that the Pullman company may thrive.

"We extend an invitation to you, not as Negroes, but as working men and women, to come with us. Let the public know that the A. F. of L. champions the cause of Pullman porters today, tomorrow and until justice prevails. Your salvation lies with yourselves. I cannot confer trade unionism on you nor give you power on you. There must be faith, there must be courage, there must be vision and desire, and above all there must be loyalty to each other."

MANY UNION OFFICERS COME FROM DOMINION

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 17.—"This city has one of the largest representations of international trade union officers of any city on the North American continent," says Labor Statesman, owned and controlled by the Trades and Labor Council.

"Members of Vancouver locals are scattered all over the United States and Canada doing constructive work and acting as representatives of many trades."

The labor paper makes this point to refute claims of dual organizations of labor that appeal to the national spirit of Canadians in their opposition to the A. F. of L.

"We are not worrying over these hide-bound nationalistic ideas any more than they have been defeated by our international trade union movement," says Labor Statesman.

BOOKBINDERS WIN IN CHICAGO STRIKE

Washington, Aug. 17.—John B. Haggerty, president International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, reports the successful end of a Chicago strike that involved 1,000 press room and bindery workers in 12 shops.

The strike was a spontaneous outbreak of dissatisfied workers, some of whom were unaffiliated with the Bookbinders' and Printing Pressmen's Internationals. The unaffiliated, however, joined the union of their craft when they walked out.

"The plants involved have been non-union since 1921 and the gains made have fairly represented what can be realized by the average member, since only recently the Franklin Association—an organization of employers in Chicago—interpreted the contract heretofore existing between that association and the bookbinders and pressmen as null and void," said the bookbinders' executive.

"SWEATSHOP MUST GO," SAYS A. F. OF L. HEAD

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 17.—The A. F. of L. executive council, at its quarterly meeting here, indorsed the anti-sweatshop drive of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. The drive will be called in New York and other cities December 1.

"The sweatshop must go," declares President Green in announcing the council's action.

President Schlesinger of the garment workers' international reported to the council that Communists "are through," as far as the cloak industry is concerned.

"They will try to capture the dress strike, when it is called next December, but they will fail," said Mr. Schlesinger.

STRIKEBREAKING IS PURPOSE OF LABOR INJUNCTION

The purpose of the labor injunction is shown by Judge J. T. Ronald's temporary order against Seattle bakery salesmen and bakery workers.

A bakery concern complained that workers' publicity of the firm's non-unionism reduced profits. They asked that this publicity be stopped.

The court granted the request. The State Labor Council newspaper of the Central Labor Union, is included.

The usual charges of violence are made, but everyone understands that this is a province of the police, who are charged with enforcing criminal law.

It is not a criminal offense, however, to tell the truth. To silence truth, when its lessens profit, is the purpose of the labor injunction.

The United States Supreme Court has ruled (Duplex and Truax cases) that business is property.

Workers are assured they may unite; they may suspend work and they may tell their story to the public.

But they are not told that if they do any or all of these things in an effective manner, they are parties to a "conspiracy," and can be enjoined.

Then they interfere with income, patronage, good will and prospective profits. These are "property," according to latter-day court rulings, and can be enjoined.

Let no worker be fooled by the claim that the labor injunction is intended to stop violence. This is window dressing and stage scenery.

Its purpose is to prohibit acts that are legal if no strike exists. These acts are permitted, when strikes exist, if they do not reduce the employer's profit. When income is lessened the employer talks of "attack on property" and rushes to an injunction judge for aid to break the strike.

If this employer feared violence he would—and should—call for police, but he knows these officials can't stop free speech and free press when disorder is not advocated.

By giving patronage, profits and good will a new classification the injunction judge overthrows government by law on the ground that he is protecting "property."

What he really does is to flaunt rights of employes, whose strike is broken and who are driven back to work.

The labor injunction is a strikebreaking weapon. It is another name for one-man government that this country rejected when it repudiated the kingly theory. It is a denial of every fundamental that the Constitution guarantees.

TRADE UNIONISM MARCHES ON

Gains by organized labor can not be marked by paid-up members and per capita tax.

The test is whether a trade union consciousness today is stronger than it was at any other period in the history of the A. F. of L.

There may have been times when there was more emotion, but at no time was a knowledge of trade union philosophy and tactics more widely diffused.

Even wage workers without our ranks now accept trade unionists as labor's spokesman.

Our stand on high wages and short hours is accepted, as is our position on child labor and other issues.

The so-called "open" shop, the company "union," welfare plans, employes' stock ownership and other forms of paternalism are better understood. Defenders of these theories are wavering before the logic of organized labor, who appeal to the reason of workers.

Production, today, is featured by fact finding. Employers demand facts in connection with output and distribution. Seeking facts is a part of our industrial life, and this demand affects the lives of workers who are urged to shun the unions.

The same development is seen on the political field.

Workers realize the control of power is public opinion, rather than be engulfed in office seeking.

The strongest political forces can be broken by an intelligent public opinion, and this the workers would create. Hence their insistent demand for agitation and education.

Trade unionism marches on, despite critics and saviors. Our membership is growing and our influence expands.

HARD-BOILED BOSS DEFENDS LOW WAGE

University of Virginia, Aug. 17.—Homer Ferguson, president Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, assured the Institute of Public Affairs that long hours and low pay in Southern textile mills "are unavoidable at this stage of development."

He opposed unionization and cited his plant that "manages to survive and succeed without the unions and strife they bring."

He questioned the value of organization of workers and declared that "unionization is not the universal and complete panacea the American Federation of Labor would have you believe." The speaker quoted no authoritative trade unionist who ever claimed that unionization, in itself, is a "universal and complete panacea," but the rhetoric was unchallenged.

Newport News, Va., Aug. 17.—Homer Ferguson, president Newport News Shipbuilding Company, who opposed trade unionism at the Institute of Public Affairs of the U. of the few remaining employers who oppose unionism by bludgeon methods. No organized worker, if known to be such, is permitted in his plant. The last union—iron molders—was driven out of his plant by force after a long and protracted strike. Ferguson followed up his victory, it is claimed, by attempting to drive the unionists out of Newport News.

RADIO CORPORATION LOSES PATENT SUIT

Wilmington, Del., Aug. 17.—The Radio Corporation of America lost an important patent suit in Federal Judge Morris' court that may cost the corporation $20,000,000.

The court held that the corporation infringed a patent of the Dubilier Radio Corporation that covers the taking of alternating current for radio from a standard house socket, replacing the A and B batteries. Judge Morris also ruled that the Radio Corporation infringed a patent covering a grid basis for radio sets.

It is estimated that 95 per cent of the radio sets now being manufactured come under the patents involved and will be affected by the court's decision.

RAIL PROFITS SOAR

New York, Aug. 17.—Wage increases of railroad employes is given wide publicity, but profits of these carriers is seldom referred to outside of financial circles. Reports show that Class 1 lines are breaking all records for net gains.

The New York Central reports net profit for the first six months of this year was $45,600,404, against $22,116,095 during the same period last year.

BRYAN RE-ELECTED

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 17.—W. E. Bryan was re-elected general president United Leather Workers' International Union for a three-year term by a referendum vote. He has held that office since 1919. General Secretary-Treasurer John J. Pfeiffer, who has held office since 1902, was also re-elected.

WOMEN DO BUYING IN RETAIL STORES

Chicago, Aug. 17.—The need for interesting women in trade unionism is shown in an address by Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, before local business men.

The speaker said that 85 per cent of the buying in retail stores today is being done by women. This includes hardware and paint stores. The importance of interesting women buyers was emphasized by Dr. Klein, who said:

"As one discerning observer put it, 'Shall we join the ladies?' is no longer a perfunctory after-dinner query; it is an important problem in merchandising. And the answer is 'yes,' emphatically."

DAWES IS NOT AUTHOR OF NOTED DAWES PLAN

Williamstown, Mass., Aug. 17.—The author of the Dawes plan for the settlement of German debts was not the present ambassador to England, Prof. Jacob Viner of the University of Chicago told delegates to the Institute of Politics here.

Mr. Dawes received nation-wide credit for the plan when he was a candidate for Vice President.

"It is generally conceded," said Prof. Viner, "that the Dawes plan was chiefly written by two Englishmen, Sir Josiah Swamp and Sir Arthur Salter."

General Dawes' name, Prof. Viner explained, was attached to the plan chiefly to give it an American flavor, although he is supposed to have had little to do with the working out of the plan.

WIRE MEN RAISE WAGES

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 17.—Electrical Workers' Union No. 213 signed a union-shop agreement with employers. A $9 rate will continue until the first of the year, when $9.40 will be the daily rate until June 30.

Idleness Grows With Prosperity; Machinery Forces Five-Day Week

Science is being applied to industry as never before. Machines are constantly improved and new ones invented. Industrial processes are simplified and methods of exploitation perfected. All with one object: To produce more with less human labor. The result is that in the midst of prosperity we have a steadily increasing army of unemployed.

And what of those who, for the time being, are working? Is not their skill being eliminated, their wages reduced in proportion as the work rendered unbearably monotonous and their speed increased? Are they not being intimidated by the case with which their places can be filled? Are not the "yellow dog" contract and other indignities forced upon them?

While the comparatively small number of highly skilled mechanics maintain and even improve their condition, the masses of semi-skilled and unskilled are plunging into despair.

Our purchasing power proves to be insufficient and the alarmed world is being deluged with American goods and American capital.

What are we, the workers, going to do about it? If the unemployed army is allowed to grow, it may be a serious menace to organized and unorganized workers.

Demand shorter hours and an increased share in production. It is to young people, and it is your duty to demand it.

Discuss this measure at your meetings and on the job. Negotiate for it with your employers and if they have not the common sense and decency to give it to you, then fight for it.—Benj. Ellieberg, Chairman Five-Day Week Committee, Building Trades Council, San Francisco.

COSTLY WOMEN'S GOWNS ARE SWEATSHOP OUTPUT

New York, Aug. 17.—"It would surprise many society matrons to know that some of their expensive gowns are made in tenement house kitchens on Sunday," declared a report on sweatshop conditions in the dressmaking industry that has been prepared by officers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Thousands of $18-a-week custom dressmakers are making gowns for society and the stage ranging in price from $250 to $25,000 under sweatshop conditions, it was stated.

"Hours and wages have gone by the board and we have the terrible spectacle of experienced dressmakers, many with 10 years and more experience, eking out $18 to $22 a week making gowns that are the envy of womanhood the world over."

Actors' Equity Association, which includes all the prominent actresses on the spoken stage, and is a unit of the A. F. of L., promises to aid this war on sweatshops. The Women's Trade Union League and many society women have taken the same position.

JOE WEBER HONORED AT NEW YORK DINNER

New York, Aug. 17.—Joseph N. Weber, president American Federation of Musicians for nearly 30 years, was the guest of honor at a dinner attended by 1,200 trade unionists and friends in this city.

The occasion was Mr. Weber's recent election as eighth vice president A. F. of L. Peter J. Brady, president Federation Bank and Trust Company and member Executive Council Union, presided. The speakers included Wm. Green, president A. F. of L.; Matthew Walker, John Sullivan, president New York Federation of Labor; Joseph P. Ryan, president Central Trades and Labor Council, and Mr. Weber.

The guests included the executive council, Frank L. Rea, theatrical managers and lovers and backers of music who have formed contacts with Mr. Weber during his long career as a trade union executive.

DAVID B. ROBB DEAD

Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 17.—David B. Robb, president District No. 11, United Mine Workers of America, died suddenly at his home in this city. He was 58. He attended every convention of the miners for 25 years, and of late threw every energy at his command to unionize Southern coal fields, and rescue the industry from present deplorable conditions.

WAGES BEFORE RENT

Charleston, S. C., Aug. 17.—Wages come before rent in bankruptcy cases, ruled Federal Judge Cochran of this city.

PATERNALISM AND THUGS FAIL; EVENTS JUSTIFY UNION MINERS

Denver, Aug. 17.—Events in this State are justifying the United Mine Workers' demand for collective bargaining. Their unionization campaign will be given more friendly consideration.

The Colorado coal fields have been marked by industrial disorders that culminated in the burning of the Ludlow tent colony in April, 1914, by coal owners' thugs wearing the uniform of the State militia. The killing of 33 men, women and children shocked the nation and the Rockefeller interests organized the first company "union" in this country.

The new scheme was well press agented, while wages were reduced and mining laws disregarded. Coal owners recently imported I. W. W.'s who began an agitation that resulted in a strike with the usual disastrous ending.

The Rocky Mountain Coal Company, which owns some of the largest coal properties in the State, was taken over by new interests and an agreement signed with the United Mine Workers. The company has made a record for production, efficiency and a friendly relation with employes. The concern is thoroughly unionized and is marching ahead at a less cost than anti-union competitors.

Merle D. Vincent, president Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, recently testified before the Colorado State Industrial Commission that "there is a notable increase in the efficiency of the men in the mines and our own organization." He said "a better understanding and a spirit of co-operation has developed." The commission ordered a non-union mine to raise wages and to recognize collective bargaining.

It will be impossible, with this background, for anti-union coal owners to lash Colorado citizens to a frenzy against the United Mine Workers. Paternalism and thuggery have failed.

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION CALL ISSUED BY EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Washington, Aug. 17.—The call for the forty-ninth convention of the A. F. of L. to be held in Toronto, beginning Monday, October 7, has been issued by the A. F. of L. Executive Council.

"The future policies of the A. F. of L. are formulated and adopted at each succeeding convention," the call states. "The action of conventions upon all questions presented and considered becomes the official expression of the organized labor movement. Industrial, social and economic problems also are considered in connection with policies and official expressions. It is important that action upon all these questions be taken by those who represent the crystallized and concrete opinion of the great mass of the working men and women associated with the A. F. of L.

"Our conventions are open forums, democratic in character, where the widest opportunity is given for full, free and open discussion. The delegates attending conventions have faced every problem courageously and have considered their action upon all questions intelligently and constructively. We wish to continue the traditional policy of the A. F. of L. in this regard."

All organized units of the A. F. of L. are entitled to delegates to this convention. No delegate can be seated unless the tax of their organization is paid in full to August 31, 1929.

The call includes a list of 27 trunk line systems that President Jewell of the A. F. of L. Railway Employes' Department announces have signed agreements with the railroad shop crafts affiliated to the A. F. of L.

Headquarters will be at Royal York Hotel, where the convention also will be held.

C. L. SHAMP IS DEAD; WELL-KNOWN UNIONIST

Omaha, Aug. 17.—C. L. Shamp, secretary-treasurer International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers, died in this city Monday, April 12. The funeral, held at his late residence, was attended by many trade unionists and other citizens. Wm. Green, president A. F. of L., who is attending a meeting of the A. F. of L. executive council in Atlantic City, suspended proceedings of monthly in behalf of the North American trade union movement.

The gigantic stature of C. L. Shamp was a well known figure in A. F. of L. conventions for more than a generation. His first appearance as a delegate was at the 1898 convention in Kansas City when he represented a small local of firemen directly chartered by the A. F. of L. The following year, at Detroit, he was the one delegate who represented the newly-born International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen that had 1,100 members.

During all these years he has been officially connected with that international, and has seen it keep step with the growth of the entire labor movement, both numerically and in working conditions secured.

He was known as "an old line trade unionist." He was proud of this term, which he upheld by pointing to the success of stationary firemen through trade union effort.

TENEMENT LAW UPHELD BY NEW YORK COURT

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The Court of Appeals upheld the multiple dwellings law, passed by the last legislature. A contrary decision by Supreme Court Justice Lydon was reversed.

The Court of Appeals held that home rule rights vested in the city of New York does not mean the State has no right to deal with housing conditions in any community in the State.

"Unless the intent is clear or reasonably certain it (the State's power) should not be limited or whittled away by the reform known as home rule for cities," said Justice Crane.

Chief Justice Cardoza approved the law, which is intended to eliminate slums in New York City.

"This law," said the justice, "seeks to bring about a condition whereby children shall be born and healthy men and women reared in the dwellings of the great metropolis. To have such men and women is not a city concern merely. It is the concern of the whole State. The end to be achieved is more than the avoidance of pestilence or contagion. The end to be achieved is the quality of men and women."

BIG BUILDING STRIKE AVERTED IN NEW YORK

New York, Aug. 17.—Electrical workers agree to arbitrate differences with employers and a threatened strike of 50,000 other building craftsmen is averted. This action reinstates an agreement with building contractors for the general five-day week and a wage increase of 10 per cent, which was rescinded by the employers because of differences with wire men.

FUNDER BURK RETIRES

Cincinnati, Aug. 17.—W. L. Funder Burk, for 16 years president Stove Mounters' International Union, refused to be a candidate for re-election at the convention of that organization in this city. He is succeeded by Edward Kaiser, former vice president for the past nine years.

"BLUE CHIP" STOCKS RETURN HUGE PROFITS

New York, Aug. 17.—Dazzling profits of certain industrial corporations can be appreciated if the price of these stocks the past several years are compared.

"Blue chip" is Wall Street's reference to stock of General Electric, Union Carbide, steel trust, Aluminum Company and other corporations.

Five years ago General Electric stock was selling for less than $200 a share. Those who purchased presented shareholders an equal amount of shares in Electric Bond & Share Securities, one of its subsidiaries that is a holding company for numerous utilities companies. Electric Bond & Share then presented stockholders with three shares of its own stock. General Electric was split four for one. This stock is not selling for $390 a share.

One share of General Electric common, purchased five years ago for $200, with the splits upon it, has a market value of $1,560, and three shares of Electric Bond, which cost the shareholder nothing, has a market value of $145 a share or $465, exclusive of "rights" value of $10 a share. Adding the two blocks of stock together makes $2,025 for $200 invested five years ago.

When only one share of stock is multiplied by thousands, the profits of insiders can be appreciated. General Electric and similar "blue chip" concerns oppose trade unionism and insist on the right of management to set wages. By clever bookkeeping and constant issuance of stock the earnings per share are held to a "fair" return. A 20 per cent cash dividend would attract attention, and cause the split up system, where three shares are divided for every one share held, the stockholder will receive but 5 per cent per share. The 20 per cent on his original investment, however, remains.

DEBASED WORK RULES MARK TEXTILE LABOR

Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 17.—Debased work conditions enforced on textile workers at East Marion, North Carolina, has aroused their employes, said David Hanly, legislative chairman Tennessee Federation of Labor, who visited that city last week. The workers are employed by the Marion Manufacturing Company. They demand a 10-hour day and union recognition.

"East Marion is a typical Southern mill town," said Mr. Hanly. "Squalor and poverty are present at every turn. The mill enforced a work day of 12 hours and 20 per cent. A standardized labor injunction has been issued, but the strikers maintain a 24-hour picket line. Not a wheel has turned since the workers walked out."

The strikers are being advised by Alfred Hoffman, representative United Textile Workers.

BUILDING STRIKE ENDS

Philadelphia, Aug. 17.—The United Engineers and Construction Company dropped its anti-union shop demand and the strike against this concern has ended. More than 4,000 employes suspended work.

The company accepts the union shop. The anti-union shop move was a preliminary for wage reductions and long hours. United Engineers is associated with eastern utilities and traction companies.

Officers of the Building Trades Department, A. F. of L., assisted in the settlement.